

CHAPTER 1.1.1.

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

Article 1.1.1.1.

For the purposes of this *Code*:

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Diseases listed by the OIE

Means diseases that fulfil the criteria outlined in Chapter 1.1.2. of this *Code*.

[*Diseases notifiable to the OIE*

means the list of transmissible *diseases* that are considered to be of socio-economic and/or public health importance within countries and that are significant in the *international trade* in *aquatic animals* and *aquatic animal products*. Reports of these diseases are normally submitted once a year, although more frequent reporting may be necessary in some cases to comply with Articles 1.2.1.2 and 1.2.1.3. The *diseases notifiable to the OIE* are set out in Part 2, Section 2.1, Part 3, Section 3.1 and Part 4, Section 4.1 of this *Code*. ('Diseases notifiable to the OIE', as used in this *Code*, were previously known as 'List B diseases'.)]

[***Notifiable diseases***

see *Diseases notifiable to the OIE*.]

[***Other significant diseases***

means *diseases* that are of current or potential international significance in aquaculture, but that have not been included in the list of *diseases notifiable to the OIE* because they are less important than the *notifiable diseases*, or because their geographical distribution is limited, or it is too wide for *notification* to be meaningful, or it is not yet sufficiently defined, or because the aetiology of the *diseases* is not well enough understood, or approved diagnostic methods are not available.]

Emerging disease

means a newly recognised [significant] serious [*disease*] disease, the cause of which may or may not yet be established, that has the potential to be spread [by] within and between populations, for example by way of trade in *aquatic animals* and/or *aquatic animal products*.

Fallowing

means for disease management purposes, an operation where an *aquaculture establishment* is emptied of *aquatic animals* susceptible to a *disease* of concern or known to be capable of acting as carriers of the pathogen, and, where feasible, of the carrying water. For [these] *aquatic animals* [likely] of unknown susceptibility and those agreed not to be capable of acting as carriers of a *disease* of concern, decisions on fallowing should be based on a risk assessment.

Infection

means [the presence of the infectious agent in the host] detection of the pathogen by the methods described in the *Manual*.

Quarantine

means maintaining a group of *aquatic animals* in isolation with no direct or indirect contact with other *aquatic animals*, in order to undergo observation for a specified length of time and, if appropriate, testing and treatment, including proper treatment of the effluent waters.

Stamping-out policy

means the carrying out under the authority of the *Competent Authority*, on confirmation of a *disease*, of [prophylactic] preventive aquatic animal health measures, consisting of killing the *aquatic animals* that are affected, those suspected of being affected in the population and those in other populations that have been exposed to infection by direct or indirect contact of a kind likely to cause the transmission of the causal pathogen. All these *aquatic animals*, vaccinated or unvaccinated, on an infected site should be killed and the carcasses destroyed by burning or burial, or by any other method that will eliminate the spread of infection through the carcasses or products of the *aquatic animals* destroyed.

This policy should be accompanied by cleansing and *disinfection* procedures and fallowing for an appropriate period, as defined in this *Code*.

Vertical transmission

means the [transovarian] transmission of a pathogen from a parent *aquatic animal* to its progeny via its reproductive products.

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